

Sophia P. O. Allen,
Miss Sarah Ford,
James Hutchinson, Jr.,
Sarah R. Hubbard,
Elizabeth Mendon,
Mrs. Baldwin,
J. Howe,
Cash,
Miss M. A. G. O'Lea,
Mrs. M. P. Osborne,
Benjamin Breed,
Edwin Thomson,
E. P. Perkins,
M. O. Barrett,
A. Gilbert,
Olive H. Stebbins,
Mrs. Ellen S. Coffin,
Frank Goodwin,
S. D. Holmes,
T. P. Locke,
Mrs. Abby S. Stephenson,
Mrs. L. R. Putnam,
F. Shaw,
Seth Hunt,
Sarah J. Novell,
Stephen Clapp,
J. H. Piper,
Frank Hinkley,
T. Goshing,
Mrs. Paulina Green,
Maria S. Page,
R. H. Ober,
Lima H. Ober,
P. M. B.,
M. J. Hingham,
Lewis McLaughlin,
L. McLaughlin,
Sarah H. Cowing,
Humanity,
S. G. Gilmore,
S. H. Cowing,
D. H. Mowry,
A. Friend,
Various persons,
Sallie Holley,
Miss Caroline Perry,
A. Friend,
Mrs. George Wilson,
Mrs. Frances Drake,
A. Friend,
A. B. O'Lea,
H. W. Carter,
D. C. Haskell,
L. S. Richards,
An old friend,
Ann P. Poole,
Susan Wheeler,
William Lovell,
John Sawyer,
Helen M. Treason,
C. A. Cooper,
Mary Willey,
S. S. P.,
Mrs. Newman,
Other friends,
N. White,
Mrs. Russell Marston,
L. S. Putnam,
Mr. Marshall,
C. W. Slack,
Mrs. Richards,
Mrs. Frances Drake,
Mrs. Gove,
Mr. McPhail,
Richmond Johnson,
Mr. Duffin,
Other persons,
C. A. Joy,
Joseph Newell,
C. H. Morrill,
Miss Richards,
P. A. Green,
A. P. Putnam,
Susan Sisson,
Lois Sisson,
H. H. Brigham,
A. Friend,
Amos J. Ballou,
S. H. Cowing,
Lonnie Jobart,
E. B. Chace,
A. R. Powell,
L. M. Alcott,
A. M. Powell,
Mrs. M. P. Sargent,
Mrs. Geo. H. Russell,
Mrs. Caroline R. Putnam,
Mrs. Armenia S. White,
Loring Hayden,
G. W. Greene,
Mrs. Mary F. Davis,
Others,

PLEDGED. \$500.00
R. P. Hullwell, 25.00
D. and C. A. Joy, 25.00
D. and C. A. Joy, 3.00

A TRAGEDY IN JONES COUNTY.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Post.

The New Bern Times gives the following account of the fearful tragedy in Jones County: As Sheriff R. O. Colgrove of Jones County was on his way from his home, a little out of town, to Trenton, Saturday morning about 8:15 o'clock, he was shot and killed by a band of men, whose names we are as yet unable to ascertain. At the time the deed was done he was at or near the path which leads to Bragg's house. A colored man who accompanied him was also shot through his arm and side. He is badly hurt, but with the best care may possibly recover. Mr. Colgrove's horse was also shot, about twelve miles out of his home. Shortly after the affair occurred, his brother, Senator D. O. Colgrove, dispatched a messenger to this city with the above facts, requesting that a horse and coffin be immediately sent for his body. Later intelligence states—Amos Jones, a very worthy colored man in Jones County, was riding on horseback directly behind Sheriff Colgrove at the time he was assassinated on Saturday morning last, and the same persons that murdered the Sheriff fired several shots at him, three of them taking effect. Medical attendance was immediately obtained, but the wounded man, becoming weaker from the loss of blood lived but a few hours. Before his death his deposition was taken, under oath, (a copy of which we have in our possession), which was to the effect that he heard eight or nine shots fired from a thicket of bushes, and saw the Sheriff fall from his carriage, and that immediately three men rushed out and fired more shots at the Sheriff and himself. He swore positively to the identity of one of the persons, having personally known him for two years. This deposition is accompanied by a physician's certificate, to the effect that he was perfectly rational and competent to give his testimony. He fully described the circumstances connected with the sad and fatal deed, a few minutes after which he died. Since the murder there came many wild rumors from Jones County, but how many it is safe to credit our readers must judge for themselves. There is probably no doubt that the house of Mr. Bragg, where H. M. Haswell resided, has been burned, and those of Calvin Koonce and Shadrach Loflin. Mr. John F. Wooten fired at the incendiaries and drove them away. The fire was then extinguished. Mr. H. M. Haswell was brought to New Bern Sunday morning, by a detachment of Jones County

1.00 militia. He is charged with the murder of Col-
grove. A colored man who was found in company
with Mr. Haswell is still in jail. There is also a rumor
with what foundation in fact we do not learn, that
Mr. Bragg, the man recently arrested, charged
with horse stealing, has been killed.
THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.
SPEECH OF PROF. GEORGE W. GREENE.
Delivered in the House of Representatives at Newport,
Rhode Island, Feb. 18, 1869.
MR. SPEAKER:—When the Fourteenth Amendment to
the Constitution of the United States was under con-
sideration, I had the honor to be a member of this House.
In the remarks which I made on that occasion, I par-
ticularly called attention to the light in which the principle
of amendment was viewed by the leading members of
the Constitutional Convention. Using their own words,
I showed that it was upon this principle of the Constitu-
tion that they founded their hope of its durability; that
they never for a moment permitted their love for the
of their own hands to blind them to its imperfection;
and that having interwoven the law of progressive ad-
aptation with the whole texture of the instrument, they
left the rest to time and experience. And this is my
starting point in the examination of the amendment now under discussion. It gives us the
firm ground of history to stand upon, the clear light of
principle to walk by. It reduces the whole discussion to
two direct and simple questions:
1. Is this amendment necessary?
2. Is it in harmony with the fundamental principles of
the instrument on which we are asked to engrave it?
If both these questions are answered in the affirmative,
the path of our duty becomes clear; for it is not, you
will remember, a question of expediency, but a question
of principle.
And first—Is this amendment necessary?
When the Fourteenth Amendment was added to the
Constitution, three millions of slaves had recently been
made free by an imperial proclamation of President
Lincoln. Their situation was anomalous. Their
capacity for freedom was doubted. Many looked upon
them with distrust. Their best friends were not without
serious apprehensions. Some of their former masters
were confidently expected to fall back into
servitude. The whole legislation of the South was
against them. All the habits and traditions of Southern
life were against them. How were they to be stimu-
lated to persistent industry? How were they to be
formed to industry and fresh thought? How were they
to be made to feel that the products of their labor were to be secured to them? How
were honest ambition and healthy aspiration, those pro-
gressive sources of individual and national progress, to be
awakened in the degraded and directed to their true ends?
It was chiefly these doubts, these anxious apprehen-
sions of friends, these confident ill-angerings of enemies,
that led to the formation of the Fourteenth Amendment.
The principal aim of this amendment was to make sure
the personal rights of the freedmen, and to prevent the
it was believed that by establishing the freedom first
in their citizenship, they would be continued in the
possession of all that their industry could win for them.
This was a natural hope, sir, but it was a delusive
hope. I do not mean to say that it was a delusive
upon record, and publicly avowed it as my only objec-
tion to the amendment that it did not go far enough;
that it stopped short of that positive security to which
the freedman was entitled; that it failed to give that
firm assurance of equality which the law of pro-
gress and the peace of society demanded. I will not
repeat the sickening details. I will not ask you to
recall to mind the malignant influences, by which the
fruits of a four years' war were all but lost. Happily
for that, the future is in our hands. The subject
brings those who exercise power to the tribunal of their
people, who bestow it, had not lost its salutary control. Never
was national sentiment more emphatically expressed.
Never was a condemnation more solemnly pronounced.
Never, in our history, has such a unanimous expression
of such abhorrence, or of such a new, ushered in with
such hopes.
Our first attempt to equalize citizenship had failed.
Nominally citizens, the freedmen were in a measure still
servants. They had the name of freemen without pos-
sessing the essential guarantees of freedom. For we must
ever bear in mind, sir, that it is not equality before
the law, which is the test of freedom, but a participation,
either direct or indirect, in the exercise of power, or
personal action, in the making of the law. The subject
of the Sultan are all equal before the law, and they are
all equally the slaves of his will.
Now, Sir, the failure of the Fourteenth Amend-
ment to give security to the freedmen, by giving security to
the new members of that society, brings us logically to
the Fifteenth Amendment. The first recognized right;
the second provides the means of enforcing it. The
Fifteenth Amendment is the offspring of uncontrollable
circumstances. We cannot escape the question of equal-
ity. It rests. In some shape or other we must meet it.
Sooner or later, if we would win peace for ourselves and
transmit a pure race to our children, we must solve it.
The first characteristic of true manhood is self-respect.
Whatever inclines man to doubt his capacity for self-
respect detracts from his power of doing good. Whatever
has a tendency to lead a man to look upon himself as
inferior to his neighbor, tends also to paralyze those ex-
ercises, which, rightly directed, would lift him into the
of his neighbor. The contest of equal with equal is
colored by generous emulation. The contest of superior
with inferior is embittered by contempt on one side and
hatred on the other. Whichever conquers, a human be-
ing is degraded.
The Fourteenth Amendment left it in the power of the
State Legislatures to withhold the right of suffrage from
the freedman upon the ground of race. He was recog-
nized as a citizen, but as a citizen of an inferior grade.
The right of suffrage was withheld from him, whether
where and for whom he chose, but he had no voice in
him in the choice of the men who were to make and en-
force the laws by which the fruits of his labor were to
be secured to him. Equality of natural capacity is not
within the control of any individual or of any maker.
But equality of acquired capacity is the fruit of circum-
stances, and lies within the domain of human en-
deavor. And, therefore, all distinctions founded upon
the assumed inferiority of a race are invidious distinc-
tions. The right of suffrage is a right to be gained by
experience and conduct. History tells us that they
ever have been; philosophy tells us that they ever must
be, sources of enmity, strife and bloodshed. Thus the
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